3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

Though wheat is mankind's most popular cereal food, rye is the first choice in Lithuania. Only about 8 percent of all the arable land is utilized for wheat, while 19 percent of the land is devoted to the growing of rye. Another of the world's largest crops—corn (maize)—is not grown in Lithuania. The same is true of rice. The more popular grain crops, besides rye, are oats, barley, and wheat. Most favored of root crops in Lithuania are the potato and various species of root vegetables. The sugar beet, entirely unknown before the World War, is now quite popular and is grown in sufficient quantities to supply three sugar refineries. Of the fibers, flax is the only one that is widely grown. Hemp is also produced, but in small quantities and only for the consumption of farmers themselves, who use the fiber for ropes and the seeds for several kinds of food.

Another important branch of the agriculture of Lithuania is livestock breeding, which has been vastly improved and extended since the World War.

Economic reconstruction after the World War was not as general among agricultural countries as it might at first appear. Timoshenko points out several unfavorable factors.[5] First of all, the prices of agricultural commodities began to decline early in the period of prosperity. This affected the purchasing power of agricultural and raw-material producing countries. Another adverse factor was the reëstablishment of a system of agricultural protection in the industrial countries of Europe. Cereal production was given less tariff protection during the earlier post-war period than before the war. In some countries of central Europe, including Germany, tariff protection of grain products was completely discontinued during the first post-war years.

[5] Vladimir P. Timoshenko, *World Agriculture and Depression*, Michigan Business Studies, Vol. V, No. 5, University of Michigan, 1933, pp. 541–663.